

32175 to 32245—Continued.**32182. ONOBRYCHIS VULGARIS** Hill 1756.*(Onobrychis viciaefolia* Scop. 1772.)

From between Chistunka and Sminogorsk, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1640a, September 8 to 24, 1911.) The wild Siberian esparcet found along the edges of wheat fields and on stretches of level land that was once in cultivation. Apparently able to stand an unusual amount of cold and drought. Recommended as a forage plant in those sections of the semiarid belt, where the ordinary alfalfa gets winterkilled." (*Meyer.*)

32183. ONOBRYCHIS VULGARIS Hill.

From Omsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1641a, August 9, 1911.) A large-seeded esparcet being tested at the agricultural experiment station near Omsk and promising to become an important forage plant for semiarid western Siberia." (*Meyer.*)

32184. ASTRAGALUS sp.

From near Chistunka, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1642a, September 9, 1911.) A species of *Astragalus* bearing a close resemblance to esparcet, found on abandoned wheat fields. Of bunchy erect habits, making many stems, well supplied with almost glabrous foliage. Flowers purplish blue, seed racemes persistent. Eaten by horses and cattle. Of value possibly along with sholteek and esparcet as a forage plant for cool semiarid climates." (*Meyer.*)

32185. ASTRAGALUS sp.

From near Chistunka, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1643a, September 8, 1911.) A species of *Astragalus* of somewhat open growth. Main stems being erect, side stems lying more or less on the ground. Foliage not very dense and quite hairy, flowers yellow, seed racemes persistent. Occurring on abandoned wheat fields and along ditches. To be tested like the preceding number, but it is not so promising." (*Meyer.*)

32186. ASTRAGALUS sp.

From near Sminogorsk, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1644a, September 24, 1911.) A small serradellalike species of *Astragalus*, occurring on sandy pasture grounds; is browsed by cattle. Of value possibly as a pasture plant on sandy lands in semiarid regions." (*Meyer.*)

32187. HEDYSARUM SIBIRICUM Poir.

From Tomsk, Siberia.

"(No. 1645a, August 22, 1911.) An upright-growing variety that throws up many stems and is well supplied with rather large glabrous foliage. May possess value as a forage plant for the northern sections of the United States and may also serve as a factor in hybridization experiments to be made with the famous sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*) in making it hardier and available to regions outside the Mediterranean." (*Meyer.*)

Distribution.—Central Siberia, extending eastward to the region of Lake Baikal.

32188. HEDYSARUM sp.

From near Sminogorsk, southwestern Siberia.

"(No. 1646a, September 21 to 24, 1911.) A rare legume found here and there in southern Siberia. Makes a luxuriant growth of leaves when planted in rich soil. Flowers of a purple-violet color and attractive to the eye. Of value like the preceding number, and perhaps of even more importance. Should be tested with great care." (*Meyer.*)